

The Newport Daily News.

VOL. XXII—NO. 308

NEWPORT, THURSDAY AFTERNOON MAY 16, 1867

SINGLE COPIES THREE CENTS

The Daily News.

Published every day (Sundays excepted)

at 13 o'clock, P. M., by

TALBOT & DAVIS

At 123 Thimble Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

Terms—\$4.00 PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING TERMS:

Advertisements will be inserted for \$1.00 a square foot (or less) for one insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly contracts will be made with those who wish to advertise exclusively, on reasonable terms.

The privilege of yearly advertisers (of all classes) will be limited to twice our moderate rates, in their own name. It does not include Legal Notices, Auction Sales, Losses, Found, Death, Wants, &c.

What contracts for yearly advertising are discontinued before the year expires, the whole year will be charged for, or the publishers will have the right to charge for the advertising done at the regular rates.

All advertisements to be inserted in the classified columns will be charged 10 per cent, extra, reckoning by the space occupied.

Special Notices will be charged one-third more than the usual advertising rates.

All transient advertisements, just to be paid in advance. Yearly or regular advertiser will be required to make quarterly payments on demand.

Travelers' Directory

BOSTON, NEWPORT AND NEW YORK STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE BOATS OF THIS LINE comprises the magnificent steamer NEWPORT, 1,000 C. T., NEW YORK, METROPOLIS, and EMPIRE STATE. Captain William Brown and Captain Benjamin M. Smith, of the above boats, will leave Newport's (Sundays excepted), at quarter past eight, on the arrival of the trains from Boston, arriving in New York in time to connect with the Southern Western Lines.

FARE.

Cabin fare from Newport to New York. \$4.00
Deck fare " " 3.00

FREIGHT

Taken at the lowest rates
Apr 29

OLD COLONY & NEWPORT RAILWAY. NEW LINE OPEN TO BOSTON, (Via Taunton.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Apr. 29, 1867
TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Trains leave Newport

For Boston—4:00, 6:15 and 8:00 a. m.,
3:00 p. m.

Portsmouth Grove 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.
Cost Mine 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Bristol Ferry 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.
Tiverton 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Fall River 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.
Weymouth 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Taunton 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Roxbury 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Brighton 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Myrtlewood 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Middlesex 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Hingham 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Plymouth 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

Providence 6:15, 8:20, 3:45 p. m.

*On arrival of Boat from New York:

Trains to Newport, Leave

Boston 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Weymouth 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

No. 815, 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Taunton 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Weymouth 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Fall River 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

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Plymouth 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Providence 8:30 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Leave Weymouth

For Fall River 7:15 a. m., 1:15, 6:25 p. m.

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LEAVE PROVIDENCE

For Fall River, 7:15 a. m., 1:15, 6:25 p. m.

For Weymouth 7:15 a. m., 1:15, 6:25 p. m.

LEAVE WARREN

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For Weymouth 7:15 a. m., 1:15, 6:25 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER

For Providence 5:20, 8:45 a. m., 4:05 p. m.

For Weymouth 5:20, 8:45 a. m., 4:05 p. m.

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The Daily News

NEWPORT.

Thursday, May 18, 1867.

EQUALITY OF RACES.

Some of the Southern journals and speakers have their strongest objections to the reconstruction law on its provisions for the political equality of the races. They apparently take it for granted that to give political rights to the negro is equivalent to giving him at once an entrance to all places on a basis of social equality with others, without the privilege of choice on the part of the various classes of which society is composed. The act of Congress does not propose to disturb the social relations except so far as this is inseparable from the emancipation of the slaves. In the South there has always been a large class of whites whose social proscription has been equal to that of the slaves. What Southern planter ever thought of admitting a "poor white" to his drawing-room or dinner party? The law of Congress does not undertake to break down the social barriers and compel their admission, nor that of the negroes, to places for which they are unfit by lack of culture or other qualifications. The emancipation of a class does not imply any such equality as this.

Each man has the liberty of selecting his own associates, and receiving in his house and dwelling elsewhere with such persons as he chooses. But in the privileges which are inherent in all men according to the republican theory there can be no rightful distinction on account of race. The color of a man's countenance cannot be a sound reason for his proscription; but, if a man chooses not to invite men of a given complexion to his drawing-room, no authority can compel him to do so. He may, if he chooses, prescribe the dress which his guests shall wear, or may fix any other rule for the regulation of his social life, and there will be no interference.

Not a man's complexion cannot, by any right, be made the basis of a law for his exclusion from the general privileges of society, any more than his style of dress or his occupation or any other accident. At the North, where these distinctions are deemed of less importance, no trouble arises from them. When sober reason resuscitates at the South, the reasonings which have prevailed on this subject will all be seen to be wrong. All men will find the places for which they are fit and the bugbears which so frighten our friends will be remembered only as an uneasy dream.

Jeff Davis.

Deep indignation is felt and expressed in this community by soldiers of the Union army and others at the release of this great rebel and the author of such immense suffering to our soldier-prisoners. Every man knows that Davis, if not the immediate author of the barbarities of Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville and the other places of torment, could have relieved the sufferings of the prisoners by a word; and it stings to see every man who was a prisoner or a soldier, or who had any friends that were, to learn that he is at liberty, that his release is hated with abomination, that a long trusted leader of the cause of freedom and Union is among the first to congratulate him, and that he can make a journey in safety through the whole length of the loyal States to Canada and back to Mississippi receiving demonstrations of sympathy and respect from Northern men all along the route.

There is much unfeigned indignation at the course of the Government and the Court, and especially impugning the purity of the transaction, but mingled with intimations of a desire to gain access to Davis as he travels North. These are the feelings of the men who fought the rebellion and suffered the hardships by which the nation was saved. It is hard for them to witness with complacency that villainy which brings before a great criminal and pursues an insignificant one, or the lack of purity and energy to prosecute to the end the justice of the transcendent treason that was so near destroying the Government.

A Sand-Storm in the California Desert.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta California.

Tue ev. A. T., Saturday, March 16, 1867.—From Wm. Davis, by way of Anaheim & Pomona, we entered Arizona at Fort Yuma, the trip made distances foot up two hundred and ninety-one miles, but it is quite three hundred and fifty-one miles of it is a desert, much of which must equal the Great Salt Lake. Portions of the bottom grounds had scattered clumps of mesquite, cactus, & cholla, and frequently, when the winds blow, the whole area is one vast sand storm. We were passed only occasional whirlwinds, that carried the sand up in vast spirals, the looked in the distance like columns of smoke from great fires, but a sand-storm had raged only a few days before, and another followed a day or two after we got into Yuma. We were rather curious to see one, but our curiosity was fully satisfied by the wind itself. The wind gradually bore us off at no time, and then mounting to a gale, would like a storm from the southwest at dusk. The next day it repeated itself, but with an increase of violence; and though it abated then, it still continued for two days more, as we journeyed up the Gila. It began with the sand blowing hot, in almost blinding fury, and at its height obscured everything with the dust and sand until the sun, and penetrated to every cavity. The whole desert seemed to be buried, and to be sweeping in on the wings of the wind; the sky became dark and threatening; the atmosphere became hot, suffocating, oppressive. I don't know if the regular sun or the Great Salt-wind, if any, were worse than these desert sand storms of the California desert. Travellers who come from water, are lost, cold, chilled, of the Thirty-second Infantry, whom we saw at Fort Yuma, were detained two days by such a storm, when we came from Wilmington, and his men suffered greatly.

Riot in Mobile.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, undertook to address the people of Mobile on Tuesday evening, when a furious assault was made which resulted in a fearful riot. The rebel element is still very strong in that city, and there is an opposition to accept the result of the attempted revolution, or listen to the discussion of the present state of affairs. We give below the best account of the disturbance which we have received:

Mobile, May 14.—Midnight.—A murderous and bloody affair occurred here this evening. A deadly attack was made upon Judge Kelley and a body of gentlemen, who surrounded him on the steps of the old Court House, at the corner of Government and Royal streets, during the meeting held this evening. The Judge had been speaking about a quarter of an hour in a frank and temperate manner, when there appeared to be a disposition to create a disturbance on the outskirts of the meeting. Cries of "put him down," were heard, to which Mr. Kelly replied, "I tell you that you cannot put me down. The 16th Infantry is at my back and if you cannot keep the peso in Mobile the U. S. army can." A tumult suddenly broke out at the point by a sudden rush toward the platform and a general scattering of the crowd. About one hundred people were on the platform. This rush seemed to be the signal for the melee to commence.

The City Police attempted to arrest the ring-leaders on the borders of the crowd and had drawn a pistol on him. The cry of "fire" was then raised at the corner of Royal street, and instantly a perfect fusillade of pistols was opened on the crowd, who occupied the platform. In a moment a colored man, who stood beside your correspondent, fell, being struck in the head. Again the cry of "Oh God" and a heavy fall announced that another had been laid low. Some friends dragging Judge Kelley from out of the range of the fire and finally succeeded in getting him away unharmed.

For several minutes the fire continued to be directed to the platform, the occupants of which hastily made their escape, while others endeavored to protect themselves by getting behind the table, which afforded little protection, as those nearest the platform were evidently firing under cover. One man was badly wounded by a shot thus.

The firing by this time was directed right and left among the crowd in the street who were fleeing in all directions. There seemed to be no attempt on the part of the police to arrest violence, or, if there was, it was ineffectual, for the rebels had it all their own way. It is impossible to tell, at this hour, how many were shot. Least three fell in my immediate vicinity, but I occupied the place of a target. I saw one poor boy carried off the ground moaning piteously.

It was evidently a preconcerted affair, and was probably stimulated by incendiary articles by the rebel press for the past few days. Col. Shepard, who commands the military here, at once dispatched a body of troops to the Battie House, where Judge Kelley is staying. They are now on the ground in front of the hotel, where Col. Shepard has taken up his quarters for the night. The city at present is quiet. The Republican party is not as strong here as in New Orleans. All the municipal offices are filled by secessionists, whose hostility to the government has not abated a jot; even some of those who accepted pardons, with all the sworn obligations, are still in word or action as bitterly opposed to Congress, and to a great extent socially to the loyalists. It is complained that Gen. Braxton does not exercise his power for the loyal people. No steps have yet been taken for registering votes in Alabama.

LATE.

The thing which commenced at the place of the meeting, extended to several streets in the vicinity. A report has just been made to Colonel Shepard that a negro is lying dead in Cedar street, a few blocks above the scene of the riot. He has detailed a guard to take possession of that locality until morning. The whole military force who came about a mile from the place of the meeting have been ordered into the city and are now at different points prepared for an attempt or renewal of the riot.

Judge Kelley very coolly descended from the platform in the midst of the fire and passed his way through the crowd, reaching his hotel safe. Several white men, who probably had no part in the attack, were shot in the nose. Mr. Goldsmith was killed, and Mr. Soderby, late Chief of the Police, was shot to the death. A policeman had a ball pass through his wrist. It appears that shot guns and muskets, as well as pistols, were used.

If any disposition to renew the riots is shown it is probable that the city will be placed under martial law. Col. Shepard is now in contact with the Mayor and others upon the subject.

New York, May 16.—Another account says Mr. Kelley attempted to speak here this evening at the corner of Government and Royal street to a large audience of both colors. Col. Shepard, who is in command of the United States troops, kindly sent the band of the 16th Infantry to the meeting, which elicited the same response with some fine music. Gustavus Horton, Esq., a gentleman whose nephew was murdered in the New Orleans riots, pleaded. Judge Kelley proceeded as far as to say that he was born not as one of their party, but had stated a representative of a faction, but to speak in behalf of the whole people and whole country of the United States. The foolish nerve is thirty-two millions of American people and I will serve them before the world. I thank you for coming to hear that notorious radical from Pennsylvania. Demagogic uncle war; they kept the South apart from the North and would not let them bear one word as the editor of the Mobile Times is trying to do. They are at their work again and they want to keep it a secret, but we will take counsel together in spite of all their editorial quills in the State.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE

Items.

Rev. George H. H. Walker preached in the Crosby Opera House at Mobile, Sunday.

An old lady in Petersburg, seventy-six years old, has just cut eight new teeth.

The Connecticut River in the vicinity of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, has not been so high since 1850.

The Pope is bargaining for breech-loaders with which to whip out the brigands who infest the Papal territory.

A broadside gun carriage worked by steam has been adopted by the chief of the ordnance bureau of the navy.

The "season" will be at Lake George on the 8d of June, when the hotels will open and the Monarchs will begin to run.

A Chicago woman invested a few hundred dollars in wheat, the price of which shortly advanced and the made \$10,000.

Omaha has a new Academy of Music, at the opening of which Geo. Francis Treis has been invited to deliver an address.

The newly appointed Turkish Minister to Washington will live in great state, having been liberally supplied with funds for that purpose.

An editor of a Texas paper endeavored to reconcile his neighbor to the idea that it is pleasant to hear the musical strains of panthers in the back yard at night.

A twenty-five hundred pound bear was shot in Charlton County, Ga. The "bullet" produced twenty-nine gallons of oil and his udders sold for five dollars each.

Her Majesty has granted the Speke family permission to incorporate in their arms an emblematic representation of the discovery of the source of the Nile.

A boy preacher has appeared in Wales, who according to his admirers, is to extinguish Mr. Spurgeon. The promising youth is Master Enoch Probert, who has just completed his eleventh year.

A consultation of physicians has been held to consider the condition of the privy Imperial of Finance. He is very delicate, and it is feared that he may fall into a consumption.

A lady in Portland applied at the Police office Monday in search of a lost cat. She said she would give \$100 to have the felino returned to her, as she brought it from England, and set a great deal by it. The cat had a gold necklace on that was worth forty dollars.

A benevolent lady went to visit a family who were said to be almost starving. She found them half-clad and not a morsel of food in the house. "What do you most need? What would you like to have?" she asked of the mother of the family. "Why, I'd d'nm want a bead dress, they are so becoming!"

One Miss Lloyd, a hard-hearted huddled proprietress of Liquor, in Wales, has given her tenants in Caernarvonshire and Pembrokeshire who have notice to quit, unless their wives and daughters give up wearing crinoline. It is believed that the women have resolved to surrender their future sooner than their petticoats.

The Philadelphia North American says the best fishing just now is that which results in the capture of sturgeon. This particular interest is a growing one, for the fish are sent to New York every evening, literally by the ton. They average to the estuary about \$3.50 with a dollar extra for female fish, who are converted into a indulgent initiation of Boston cooks. It is an unusual thing for a single boat to bring in a ton per day.

In San Francisco, the other day, a police officer arrested a man and asked him if he had anything to do with him. "Yes," was his reply, "I've got a pretty big Roman Catholic in my pocket." He was searched and the "Roman Catholic" forced out to be a large-sized revolver, loaded and capped. On being questioned as to the meaning of the curious name he had given to the weapon, he replied that that was what they called it in his part of the country.

CENTRAL HISTORY OR A STARZ.—The Territory now known as Wisconsin was claimed by France, and the ground of discovery by its missionaries and travelers in 1670, who governed it until they ceded it to Great Britain, 1763. It was held by the British nation until 1783, when it was ceded to the United States. It was then claimed by Virginia, for one year, when she ceded all her possessions northeast of the Ohio, to the United States. Wisconsin was then thrown under the Territorial Government of Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787. On the 4th of July, 1800, Indiana Territory was organized, and Wisconsin placed under its jurisdiction, where it remained until 1809, when Illinois Territory was organized, and it was attached to that Territory until April 19, 1818, when Illinois became a State. It was then attached to the Territory of Michigan, until organized as the Territory of Wisconsin, July 4, 1836. So far as Wisconsin was governed by the King of France 98 years; by the King of Great Britain 20 years; by the State of Virginia 1 year; by the Territory of Ohio 16 years; by the Indian Territory 8 years; by Illinois Territory 9; and by Michigan Territory 18 years. She continued a Territory of the United States nearly twelve years, when on the 13th of March, 1848, she became the thirtieth State of the Union.

A MORTON'S GOLD PEN,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For Sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MADISON LANE, New York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of Sizes and Prices, sent on receipt of letter postage.

A. MORTON.

INTERNALLY USE
"Strumitory Mineral Waters."

In bottles of one and half pints. One sufficient for today's use.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

MERRILL BROS.,
210 State st., Boston, wholesale Agents.

15 1/2 lbs.

15 1

Local Intelligence.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, &c., appearing in the local column as reading matter, will be charged fifty per cent extra, reckoning by the space occupied.

[Written for the Daily News]

MARY'S FIFTH BIRTH DAY.

Child of the beautiful Prophets May,
Standing beside Childhood's garden to-day,
Thy hand on the dewy larch, entering in
A word or these days of thy being begin.
The garden within, though glorious it be,
Full of chrysanthemums, and brave flowers to see,
Tall lilies in bloom, and young roses just out
Throwing their earliest odors about.
Trees laden with bloom, skies glowing with light,
A Paradise surely out to thy sight,
But Ah! there are pitfalls and paths leading there
To drowsers, of which thou art little aware!

Who standeth beside thee, just veiled by the shade
In whose look such a love like is displayed?
Ah! see him, His arms to embrace them extend.
Behold it is Jesus! the children's best Friend!
"Little Mary he says," give thy dear hand to me,
I love thee—and I will be gold unto thee—
Through this garden unshamed thy footstep shall

Enjoying its sweets all the more for my love,
All flowers that blow, shall be Prophets to tell
What grace in thy Blessed Redeemer doth dwell.

The sun in his splendor the Stars as they roll—

Shall be ever revealing my love to thy soul—

Then come oh! my daughter, save Jesus to thee

And enter in Childhood's fair garden with me.

B.

ANNUAL FAIR.—The New England Agricultural Society and the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry have issued a joint circular relative to the fair which they are to hold in combination, at Cranston, early in September. They announce that the premium list will amount to nearly \$10,000. The cars containing stock, &c., are to be run directly to the grounds, where are ample accommodations for horses and live stock, and one of the best mile tracks for fast time in the world. A large number of the most celebrated horses in the country are to be competitors, and it is intended to make this exhibition surpass in quality and extensiveness any previous exhibitions in New England. All the arrangements are made with that purpose in view, and if the characters of the men who have it in hand afford correct ground of opinion, there is little question that the fair will be a magnificent success.

FALL IN RENTS.—The New York Commercial says there has been this Spring a decided decline in the price of rents on the business thoroughfares of that city. Owing to the continued dullness and depression in trade, property owners experience much difficulty in obtaining their prices, and there are consequently an unusual number of vacant buildings on Broadway. Business firms are seeking lower rents; and one of the leading dry goods houses but recently removed to what would have been regarded a few months ago as a very remote and undesirable locality.

CHANGED AGAIN.—The family which moved into the old Lightkeeper's dwelling on Goat Island a few days since, moved out again Tuesday, by order of the Light House Department, and it is again said that the house will be demolished. The management of the matter about this building, has been entrusted to the head of the Department quite as briskly as by the head of the Government at Washington.

RENTS.—Indications now point to a reduction of rents in this city. Tenements are more plentiful, now, than at any time during the past two years, and the prospect is that the class of houses occupied by permanent residents will be more plenty still, before the close of the year. There are tenements, now, that have been waiting for tenants for some weeks.

New Publications.

The "Westminster Review" for April has an unusually number of well-written papers, and, as usual, they are principally on historical themes. They are, Italy and the War of 1866; The Papal Drama; Thomas Hobbes; Contemporary Musical Literature; New America; Mr. Swinburne's Poetry; The Hopes and Fears of Reformers, and a copious chap. on Contemporary Literature. Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 110 Fulton Street New York.

The "Public Spirit" is a monthly magazine published by Le Grand Benedict Troy, N. Y., and devoted to literature and advertisements. It is gaily distributed. Done up in bon mots style and containing much besides the advertisements that is entertaining, it will be welcomed wherever it goes. In the May number which is the second of the series, the publisher announces the complete success of his enterprise.

"Little's Living Age" for this week continues the interesting tale of The Sterling and a gaily array of articles on current topics.

The New York Sunday News announces a new story by Dickens, soon to commence publication in its columns. Dickens is the favorite of the American people in the realm of fiction writing, and his works are always eagerly sought. It would not be surprising if this announcement should give the Sunday News an increase of patronage, equal to that which Mr. Beecher's story has given the Ledger.

ANOTHER STRANGE DISEASE PREVAILING ON LONG ISLAND.—Within the past two weeks another strange disease has broken out on Long Island, in the vicinity of Great Neck. It attacks animals in their throat, incapacitating them from swallowing and death is sure to ensue, if not in twenty-four, is forty-eight hours.

One gentleman has lost seven fine horses, valued at \$8,000, within ten days. The most experienced farriers have been at the stables, and state that they have never during their experience seen animals affected with a similar disease. The horses that have fallen victims to the disease are of the finest breed.

In the riot at Mobile two persons were killed and eleven wounded, one of whom has since died.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent gives the following result of his observations in a trip through South Carolina:

The condition of South Carolina is most deplorable. Notwithstanding the efforts of the State was devastated during the last six months of the war. We know, of course, in a general way what was done by Sherman's army; but the far-reaching extent of its work no words can fully express. The work of the rebel army when it evacuated Charleston and fell back toward North Carolina was savage and残酷, though not as wide spread, as that of our own, and far more wanton and merciless. Perhaps they did not burn houses and fences and barns, as we did, but they did what was even worse—they burned rice and cotton. At all events between both armies, the State was well nigh converted into a wilderness. The people migrated to get through last year by a sort of hard-to-mould struggle; but this year, what with the failure of former crops added to the general poverty, the ends of them are barely able to keep soul and body together. There is destitution and suffering everywhere. Ask any man from the interior whom you meet, and he can give you proof from his own personal knowledge—families of their own neighbors as well as black, and black as well as white, half a dozen persons, likely enough a dozen possibly a score, who have not tasted meat for weeks, and are living on the charity of corn given by neighbors only less needy than themselves, or on rations furnished by the bureau agents. The situation in some counties is much worse than in others, but from the end of the State to the other there is need of immediate supplies in abroad. The people don't ask for meat or clothing—just now they will be devoutly thankful for corn and bread.

WHO STANDETH beside thee, just veiled by the shade
In whose look such a love like is displayed?
Ah! see him, His arms to embrace them extend.
Behold it is Jesus! the children's best Friend!
"Little Mary he says," give thy dear hand to me,
I love thee—and I will be gold unto thee—
Through this garden unshamed thy footstep shall

Enjoying its sweets all the more for my love,
All flowers that blow, shall be Prophets to tell
What grace in thy Blessed Redeemer doth dwell.

The sun in his splendor the Stars as they roll—

Shall be ever revealing my love to thy soul—

Then come oh! my daughter, save Jesus to thee

And enter in Childhood's fair garden with me.

B.

THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has reported to E. L. Ulmer of Providence, R. I., who was lately appointed Chief Clerk of that department. The Agricultural Department is rapidly sending seeds to distribute sections of the South, the late season favoring the delay.

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Insurance.

ETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

paid up Capital, \$3,000,000
Cash Surplus, 1,067,465 45
Total Assets, 4,067,534 71
Total Liabilities, 17,383,594 71

The Etna of Hartford has been doing business years and stands cordially at the head of the Fire Insurance Companies of the Country. Office in Hartford, at 123 Thames St., where policies are read and for re-adjusted. L. D. DAVIS, Agent.

HENRY BULL & CO.,
General Insurance Agents,
Successors to

Edward W. Lawton, Esq.,

REPROUDUALLY offer to those in want of

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES;

and from Firemen Stock Co., fully represented, having a large Capital and surplus

\$8,000,000, full rights to secure the largest amount of insurance in our vast possible field.

For the following Cos. we are authorized by power of attorney to issue Policies without consulting with them, and losses occurring will be promptly and liberally adjusted:

HOME INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Cash Capital, 2,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO. of N. Y.

Cash Capital, 1,000,000.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. of N. Y.

Cash Capital, 1,000,000.

HOME INSURANCE CO. of New Haven.

Cash Capital, 1,000,000.

SOMERSEY INSURANCE CO. of Albany.

Cash Capital, 400,000.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. of N. Y.

Cash Capital, 400,000.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Springfield.

Cash Capital, 500,000.

MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO. of Providence.

Cash Capital, 200,000.

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Providence.

Cash Capital, 200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Hartford.

Cash Capital, 200,000.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. of N. Y.

Cash Capital, 200,000.

IN THE MUTUAL DEPARTMENT

of the subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as any store in this city.

FLOUR, in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEA every grade, for price to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java Maracella, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffee of every variety.

Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

BUTTER, Wind, Milk, Medford, Mc-Me, Butter, Boston, Sugar and Water Crackers, and Pilot Bread.

Wards' Kendall's, Mason's, and Castle Soap, Saponaceous, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Cleaning Tobacco, Sunti, Oil, Oil, Vaseline, Orange, &c.

RHODE ISLAND BOLTED MEAL, Best Kenosha, Kenosha Lumps, Wicks, Cakes, &c. Specie and White Oil.

WINE AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure.

GREEN and DIETETIC FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free to any part of the city. Orders solicited.

Nov. 15

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and to sell and dispose of the same, and all other securities, or investments, or risks covered at once on application.

HENRY BULL & CO.,

129 THAMES STREET.

May 6

\$500 REWARD.

for information concerning any business by per-

A YOUNG MAN

who left from thence to twelve months ago to the Commercial College in Normal Academy of Peoria, Ill.

His situation is now in a very prospering condition and may be

FOUND

about 67 miles north of Troy, N. Y., and 18 miles east of Utica, N. Y., on the Troy & Utica R. R. The building is an inferior brick edifice, newly erected throughout.

DEAD

Longfellow, Mathematics, Commercial Instruction,

Telegraphy, Telegraphic, Music, Painting, &c., &c., & taught in the best style of the art. Building is to be returned and cleared off, &c., &c., & payment some others. For these benefits

200 to 300.

IN POULTNEY,

which is the other advantage, is one of the most delightful spots in New England.

THE

expenses offered to the student to become a member of this institution were never before

more than \$500 for every six months.

GEORGE W. PEW.

Feb. 22

MURDERER

of the "King of Kings," \$500 for the full compensation while in graduate, time unexpired, \$150 for Board, Pen, Felt, Light, Royalty, &c., &c., & paid care for servants, and tuition is to be paid for term of 13 weeks. The com-

mission

AT LARGE

and I expect no facilities. Whether by per-

son or by letter, &c., who holds the offices

of S. P. & Co., P. M. of Port Royal, Vt., and Ed-.

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